



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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31 July 1989

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Central African Republic

*** Political, Economic Pact Signed With Israel**
34000478c Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English
28 May 89 p 13

[Text] Jerusalem. Israel signed an agreement for political, economic and cultural co-operation with the Central African Republic, 16 years after the small African nation severed relations with the Jewish state, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The "protocol of cooperation" was signed by Israel's Foreign Minister Moshe Arens and visiting Central African Republic Foreign Minister Michel Gbezera-Bria.

The agreement strengthens cultural, economic and cultural relations between the two nations, but includes no military ties, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Allon Liel said.

Gbezera-Bria is the highest ranking Minister from the African nation to visit Israel since ties were severed in 1967.

He also met President Chaim Herzog as part of his four day visit, which ends today.

Central African Republic President General Andre Kolingba was scheduled to visit Israel yesterday and participate in the signing ceremony, but cancelled his visit due to "due to technical difficulties," Mr Liel said.

Israel television aid Sudan refused to allow Kolinba's aircraft to cross its airspace and the president was forced to cancel his visit mid-flight.

Sudan is a member of the Arab league and has no diplomatic relations with Israel.

The Central African Republic was one of 29 African states to sever relations with Israel in the wake of the 1967 Middle East war in a show of solidarity with Arab nations.

African states began resuming relations with Israel after Egypt signed the Camp David peace accords with Israel in 1979.

The Central African Republic re-established relations in January 1989. Israel maintains diplomatic ties with 10 African states.

Chad

Libyan Fighters Violate Airspace Over Bardai
AB2807194289 Ndjamenat Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] We begin this newscast by announcing a new violation of our country's airspace by Libyan fighter planes. This took place on 26 July at 0600 with a flight over Bardai by the Libyan Air Force. All we can say is

that this act is not going to contribute to the climate of detente and optimism which has been observed since the recent developments in the Chad-Libya dispute, which was marked by the Bamako meeting and the historic handshake between President El Hadj Hissein Habre and Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi. The OAU, which decided to continue to support the efforts by President Omar Bongo, the chairman of the OAU ad hoc committee on the Chad-Libya dispute, should take this into account when assessing the situation.

Opposition Group Calls for 'United Front'
AB3007063089 Paris AFP in French 1500 GMT
29 Jul 89

[Text] Lagos, 29 Jul (AFP)—The Movement for Democracy and Socialism in Chad, (MDST, opposition in exile) said that "the failure" of the recent "mini-summit" of Bamako on the Chad-Libya dispute "showed once again that the Ndjamenat regime is not prepared to live in peace with its neighbors." In a communique sent to the AFP office in Lagos, the secretary of the MDST, Mr Abderahmane Hamdane, also said that any attempts at settling the Chad-Libya dispute should take into account the Chadian opposition group and all the neighboring countries. Finally, the MDST communique calls all Chadian opposition forces to an emergency meeting to set up a "united front" in the supreme interest of the country.

The Bamako summit, organized at the initiative of Malian President Moussa Traore, had brought together on 20 and 21 July, apart from President Traore, the heads of state of Libya, Chad, Algeria, Nigeria, and Gabon.

It should be recalled that the MDST was created last November under the presidency of Mr Mahamat Saleh Harat, former Chadian minister of finance.

Congo

Reportage on Labor Party Congress in Brazzaville

26 Jul Opening Reported
AB2607192689 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 26 Jul 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Congo's ruling and only ostensibly Marxist party is holding a big congress in Brazzaville. President Sassou-Nguesso has been addressing the delegates at considerable length, and one thing he had to explain is the ailing state of the country's economy and the seemingly non-socialist measures his government is taking to deal with it. From Brazzaville, Antoine Moyumbala telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The congress, attended by more than 800 national delegates and 50 foreign delegations, is due to confirm the reelection of General Sassou-Nguesso as head of state and president

of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party]. But Congo's economy will be the most crucial problem facing the congress. The country has suffered heavily from the fall in the world price of oil, its principal resource, accounting for 70 percent of national income. In his speech to the congress, President Sassou-Nguesso announced an action plan for the next 5 years to restore public finances, to boost private enterprise, and to increase rural development and agricultural production. The low level of production has forced the government to import 75,000 billion [figure as heard] CFA francs worth of food. Since 1985, Congo has had austerity budgets and has reduced the role of the state. The decision is also [word indistinct] by debts of over 1,000 million CFA francs and by the chronic indebtedness of the 76 state enterprises. In this difficult situation, President Sassou-Nguesso, assured of reelection, insisted that socialism remains the only option to the people of Congo, who have suffered from exploitation. He said that the government's intention to privatize loss-making companies did not bring this policy into question. [end recording]

President Sassou-Nguesso Speaks

AB2707111589 Dakar PANA in English 0838 GMT
27 Jul 89

[Text] Brazzaville, 27 July (PANA)—Socialism is the only alternative through which Congolese nationals can qualitatively change their destiny, the Congolese President Gen Denis Sassou-Nguesso declared in Brazzaville on Wednesday.

"Our people who have spiritually and physically suffered from the ills of cultural depersonalisation and the most ferocious economic exploitation, have always known and felt that socialism was the only and unique alternative for them to change their destiny," said Sassou-Nguesso during the opening of the congress of the ruling Congolese Workers Party.

Nguesso also cautioned his countrymen against corruption, tendencies towards bourgeois way of life, quick and illicit wealth and the mushrooming of religious sects in the central African nation.

A good portion of President Sassou-Nguesso's four hour speech was devoted to economic matters, food sufficiency by the year 2000 and education whose outcome, he said, was not satisfactory over the last five years.

A total of 60 foreign delegates (about 30 of them from Africa) and others from socialist parties and liberation movements from Africa, Asia and Latin America were present during the opening ceremony.

Sassou-Nguesso Lauds Cuban Action

AB2707112489 Paris AFP in French 2010 GMT
26 Jul 89

[Text] Brazzaville, 26 Jul (AFP)—The president of Congo, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, has paid tribute to Cuban action in Africa at the inaugural session of the 4th

Congress of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT, sole party) today in Brazzaville. By the presence of its troops, Cuba created the conditions "that made it possible to give a decisive impetus to the Namibian independence process and the restoration of peace in southern Angola," he said.

General Sassou-Nguesso also lauded the French Revolution and its "lasting influence," stating that "everywhere in the world, men, women, nations, peoples and countries have pursued the 1789 struggle."

On South Africa, he expressed his support for the continuation of the "antiapartheid struggle in order to create the necessary conditions for a new democratic and multiracial South Africa," and called for the "unconditional" release of Nelson Mandela. The Congolese leader said "a new atmosphere of peace and peaceful coexistence has been created" following the "multiple and constructive initiatives" taken by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and the "receptiveness of the American Administration."

Concluding his long report that lasted 4 hours, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who has been in power in his country since 1979, called on the delegates at the congress to practice socialism without losing sight of "Congo's realities."

The PCT Fourth Congress, during which about 800 delegates will examine the country's economic and political situation, is scheduled to end on 31 July with the reelection of Gen Sassou-Nguesso, the sole candidate, to head the party and state.

Congress Examines Economic Recovery

AB2707125789 Dakar PANA in French 2057 GMT
26 Jul 89

[Text] Brazzaville, 26 Jul (ACI/PANA)—The Fourth Congress of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] will examine the crucial situation of the national economy against the background of the major guidelines drafted by the Central Committee for the future plan of economic and social action (PAES). In his progress report, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso called on the participants to "examine these economic guidelines with a maximum of seriousness," in an effort to revive economic development. The PAES, which is expected to be implemented from 1990 to 1994, aims at reorganizing state finances and fostering private initiative. The Congolese head of state added that the plan will involve the modernization and development of rural areas and encourage production in the agricultural and forestry sectors.

According to him, the program "will thus be a well-organized and coherent package of structural reforms necessary to promote more harmonious national economic

development." Concerning the promotion of the private sector, another objective of the PAES, General Sassou-Nguesso explained that "this does not automatically mean the state's disorderly and undue disengagement." He however affirmed the government's interest [words indistinct] more sound management. The chronic deficit of 76 state enterprises has led the government [words indistinct] their transformation into joint ventures.

Congo, which has been hard hit by the world economic recession, has initiated austerity measures since 1985. The state budget has not exceeded 200 billion CFA francs over the last 4 years and public expenditure is fixed at 75 billion CFA per year. A transitional program was implemented 'satisfactorily' in 1987 and 1988, according to the PCT Central Committee. The plan was aimed at restoring the macroeconomic equilibrium before the launching of the PAES.

Army Urges Central Committee 'Purge'

AB2907124089 Paris AFP in French 2221 GMT
28 Jul 89

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 29 Jul [date as received] (AFP)—The Congolese Armed Forces today appealed to the participants of the Fourth Congress of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT, sole party) to carry out a purge within the Central Committee, it has been learned in Brazzaville. In a message to the congress, which opened on Wednesday, 26 July, the Armed Forces expressed the need to revise the composition of the PCT Central Committee in order to save it "from its untraconservatism," adding: "The ranks of the Central Committee must be purged so that new, but pure, blood be instilled in it to give it new impetus." The message further denounced members of the party that are caught up in "dogmatism."

This message was enthusiastically applauded by about 800 congress participants. According to observers in the Congolese capital, it could signal major changes within the PCT Political Bureau and Central Committee. The Armed Forces have been playing an important role within the PCT, and General Sassou-Nguesso, who has ruled the country for 10 years, is also the commander in chief of the Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

Sassou-Nguesso Re-Elected to 3d Term

AB3007141589 Paris AFP in French 1231 GMT
30 Jul 89

[Text] Brazzaville, 30 Jul (AFP)—General Denis Sassou-Nguesso was re-elected late this morning as chairman of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT, sole party) for a third 5-year term, it was learned from official sources in Brazzaville. Gen Sassou-Nguesso was the sole candidate and voting was done by "show of hand", it was explained from the same sources.

The 786 participants in the Fourth Congress of the PCT, whose proceedings began on 26 July, are expected late this afternoon to elect the 75 members of the new Central Committee of the party. President Sassou-Nguesso, who is the only Congolese president to remain for a long time in power since the country's independence in 1960, celebrated in February the 10th anniversary of his election, it was recalled.

PANA Reports Re-Election

AB3007163189 Dakar PANA in French 1522 GMT
30 Jul 89

[By special PANA correspondent M.N. Kibaniakina]

[Text] Brazzaville, 30 Jul (PANA)—The 5th working day of the 4th Ordinary Congress of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) was marked early this afternoon by the re-election of General Denis Sassou-Nguesso to the chairmanship of the Central Committee, giving him a new 5-year mandate as the head of state. The re-election by acclamation will be followed shortly by the designation by the congress of the members of the Party Central Committee (which has a membership of 75) [words indistinct] those among them who must sit in the Political Bureau (10 members in the incumbent bureau), as well as those in the "Central Committee of Verification and Control." The election of members of the Central Committee will be by secret ballot. Yesterday the congress adopted an amendment to the statutes of the party. The new arrangements introduce two modes of voting in the leadership bodies of the party: by show of hands for the chairman of the Central Committee, and by secret ballot for the members of the Central Committee. Gen Sassou-Nguesso obtained his first mandate in March 1975 at the end of the Third Extraordinary Congress of the PCT, following the "5 February Movement," which was directed against the then [words indistinct].

Ethiopia

Opposition Soldiers Cite Clashes Within Army

EA2807221089 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1630 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Dergue soldiers who supported and opposed May's attempted coup are continuing to kill and (?imprison) each other. Soldiers opposed to the Dergue have revealed that loyalist soldiers in the (Megaref) area of Keren arrested an officer, Major Girma, and five other soldiers and took them away on the night of 20th July 1989. Shooting was heard throughout the night in (Megaref), where Keren Airport is located. No details have been revealed. However, a captain who was among the supporters of the coup, shot five soldiers who did not support the coup, wounded seven others, then committed suicide. The area was surrounded by soldiers throughout the next day.

A few days after the attempted coup, the Dergue shot 17 officers in the (Hasala) area of Keren. It accused them of being supporters of the coup. Numerous commanders and soldiers were taken by helicopter and road to Asmera.

EPLF Rebels Claim Victory Over 'Dergue Army'

EA2907203989 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1630 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Combatants of the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] have attacked and crushed a regiment of the Dergue Army, which advanced to May Dema to harass and (?kill) people. The ill-fated Dergue Army advanced to May Dema the day before yesterday [27 July] and was crushed during fighting which took place from 0645 to 0815.

In the fighting, 50 Dergue troops were killed, 15 wounded, and 13 captured. Our combatants also seized 15 Bren guns, 2 RPG and 41 Kalashnikov rifles.

Another unit of the enemy army, which was deployed as reinforcements, was also attacked and repulsed by our combatants.

EPLF Plans Peace Talks With Dergue 'Soon'

EA3107103089 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Comrade Isayas Afeworki, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] secretary general, has said that inasmuch as the necessary preparations to hold the (?first) meeting between the EPLF and the Dergue government are nearly complete contacts will be made soon. In an interview for Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea on 29 July he said: We are on the threshold of the first contacts.

Comrade Isayas noted that the statements of the Dergue leaders and their preparations to intensify the war demonstrated their lack of interest in peace. He expressed his conviction, however, that the efforts being made to

resolve the Eritrean issue peacefully would be successful. He added that in the context of the basic factors involved in the issue of peace, which were the Eritrean people's struggle and the desire of the Ethiopian people and Army for peace and their opposition to the Dergue and the international community's peace efforts, the role of the Dergue in this regard would be marginal.

The comrade secretary general stressed that although resolving the Eritrean issue peacefully was of great concern, a rapid achievement of peace could not be expected. He went on to reveal that the Dergue was preparing to launch an all-out Soviet-backed offensive in order to establish itself in a strong position before engaging in talks. He stressed that in light of this and although the EPLF would seek a peaceful solution, the present was not a time for the laying down of arms or be in decision. He called on the Eritrean people to mobilize all their resources in an unprecedented manner so as to be prepared to face up to any eventuality.

During the interview, Comrade Isayas Afeworki also elaborated on the outcome of his visits abroad in the previous months. He said the present U.S. Administration's position as compared with those of the previous administrations constituted a step forward inasmuch as it had expressed the wish that the Eritrean issue be resolved peacefully. He also praised the position adopted by European countries.

He said rapid and palpable changes in African attitudes towards the Eritrean issue had been noted in the diplomatic field and stressed that the steps being taken by many African countries to bring about peace had pleased and [word indistinct] the EPLF.

Mengistu Holds Talks With Carter, Nyerere

EA2807170089 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 27 Jul 89

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam has held talks with the former U.S. President, Jimmy Carter. ETHIOPIA NEWS AGENCY's palace reporter, Asefa Seyoum, sent the following report by phone:

[Begin Seyoum recording] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam held talks today with former U.S. President Jimmy Carter. Comrade President Mengistu and Mr Jimmy Carter exchanged views on current international issues, in particular the peace initiative taken by the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE] to solve the problem in Eritrea peacefully.

During the talks, which were held at the national palace, Comrade President Mengistu recalled that, in accordance with its belief that peace is essential for the whole world, the PDRE has from the outset been strongly promoting this goal over past years. He added that the PDRE is now doing all it can to implement its plans to resolve the problem in Eritrea peacefully. He said that as a result of the conflict many compatriots had lost their

lives or property over many years. He expressed his sincere belief that the initiative would be supported by all other peace-loving people.

On his part, Mr Jimmay Carter said that the decisive measures taken by Ethiopia to preserve peace and resolve her internal problems peacefully had earned her singular admiration. He affirmed to Comrade President Mengistu that he would do all he could to facilitate the success of all the efforts being made in the peace initiative.

Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam also held talks at the national palace with the chairman of Tanzania's Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party, Comrade Julius Nyerere. The two leaders exchanged views on various continental and regional issues. They focused on the peace initiative taken by the PDRE to resolve the problem in northern Ethiopia. Comrade Julius Nyerere said he realized that from the outset the Ethiopian revolution stood for the peace and prosperity of the people. He added that the current measures taken by the country to solve the problem in Eritrea peacefully were correct and timely steps that had made him and all peace-loving people happy. He told Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam that he would not hesitate to do all he could to facilitate this noble objective.

Meanwhile, the former U.S. President, Jimmy Carter, wound up his brief working visit to Ethiopia and left the country today. In a briefing at Bole International Airport, Mr Carter said he held talks with President Mengistu Haile Mariam on the National Shengo's new peace initiative aimed at solving the problems in the northern part of our country peacefully. He reaffirmed that he would do all he could to facilitate the success of these efforts. In his statement, Mr Carter said that it had been made clear to him that the talks on a peaceful solution to the problem would be held without preconditions, officially and in the presence of a third-party observer.

Replying to the question about the improved relations between the United States and Ethiopia, Mr Carter said these relations must be improved. He noted that there was willingness on both sides to work towards this end.

Present during the departure ceremony were Tesfaye Selassie, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and minister of internal affairs; other officials; and staff of the U.S. Embassy. [end recording]

Somalia

National Movement Rebels Seize Government Outposts
AB2707215289 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1615 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Early this morning the jet fighters of the Somali National Movement [SNM] staged a number of attacks in which they captured various places and inflicted heavy casualties on enemy forces. Many soldiers were killed, while others were wounded or taken prisoner. The bases attacked by the righteous fighters were Wajale, the Wajale project, and Kalabaydh.

They captured the enemy base at the Wajale project. In the ensuing fighting the just fighters captured two T-34 tanks, a Nissan truck carrying a field gun, a military jeep, and light weapons of various kinds. Five enemy soldiers were captured and 40 others were killed during this fighting. The dead included an officer with the rank of captain. On our side one martyr was killed and four others were wounded.

At Tog Wajale, many enemy soldiers were killed, while others were wounded or put to flight when our fighters overran the area. One Land Cruiser was captured by our just fighters. Three martyrs were wounded in this encounter.

In another incident our just fighters pounded (Lafta Farabato) and Kalabayd with artillery fire.

All these areas are now in the hands of our just fighters. When our fighters captured Wajale and Kalabaydh, they counted 70 bodies left behind by the fleeing soldiers.

Listeners, we shall keep you informed of any further battle reports.

Tanzania

Mwinyi Announces Foreign Ministry Changes
EA3007195189 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi today announced changes in seven departments in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and appointed officials currently holding diplomatic posts to lead them. Accordingly, President Mwinyi appointed Comrade (Mariki) and Comrade (Krycheni) to be ambassadors. The president also called back home Ambassador Hyera, and the Ideology Department will be under Ambassador (Hamad). Comrade (Mariki), who was an official in our embassy in the United States, will lead the Economic Development Department and Ambassador (Krusheni), will continue in his post as the head of Zanzibar Department for foreign affairs. [passage omitted]

BEELD Repeats Call for Mandela's Release
MB1807195789 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
18 Jul 89 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text] Today one year ago BEELD published its first plea that the release of Nelson Mandela be considered. On that day Mr Mandela celebrated his 70th birthday. Today is his 71st birthday.

We ended our lead article at that time with the following sentence: "Do we really want this to be written in our history—that we allowed an old man to die in prison, while there was still a chance to negotiate with him about the struggle of his people?"

This plea was welcomed throughout the world but locally we were disparaged in important circles. We do not seek praise for what happened thereafter. Yet, it can be placed on record that after that a process of reflection about the fate of the "most renowned prisoner in the world" began which led to today's general consensus that Mandela will soon be completely free. The recent invitation to Tuynhuys is just part of a particularly dramatic confirmation.

In fact, in terms of White politics his release is already discounted. The only reason why he is still not released, apparently, has something to do with security, which plays a more important role than others during elections. And if one looks at the reaction to Mandela's having tea with the state president, one must concede that some of his own followers would not be bothered if his release results in unrest. For them, he is worth more in jail than outside.

It is difficult for an "outsider" to judge security issues. Nevertheless, today we want to repeat with similar urgency the call we made a year ago, and, by the way, the notion we later pronounced: Are talks between the government and an ANC [African National Congress] delegation under the leadership of a free Mandela really so inconceivable?

ANC Strategy Maximizes Talks With South Africans
MB2107065089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2205 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Johannesburg July 20 SAPA—There is increasing evidence that a sophisticated strategy has been evolved by the African National Congress [ANC] to maximise the propaganda value of talks with South African groups.

This is said in an ad-hoc report that highlights issues and activities threatening the advance of freedom in South Africa, carried out by the International Freedom Foundation and released in Johannesburg tonight.

"The key component of this new strategy is related to a concerted effort to boost the flagging morale and credibility of the ANC's military wing—Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the National (MK)], and by so doing, to neutralise the possibility of a massive revolt within MK's ranks.

"This new strategy is indicative of desperate measures being adopted by the ANC, whose stereotyped thinking and ineffectual revolutionary actions threaten to marginalise its role in South Africa".

The report says over the past eighteen months, the ANC has found itself out-manoeuvred on a number of important fronts. These include:

- South Africa's new diplomatic offensive in Africa;
- The success of the state of emergency;
- The stalled momentum of the sanctions campaign in the United States;
- The Soviet Union's increasing pressure on the ANC to suspend violence and seek a political solution to South Africa's problems;
- President P.W. Botha's talks with Nelson Mandela—creating a dilemma for the ANC concerning the future use of their symbolic leader; and
- The total failure of MK's military operations.

The report says: "Military operations centred around MK have been the most unsuccessful component of the ANC's 'four pillars of the revolution' strategy, which includes: the armed struggle; mass mobilisation; underground structures; and international isolation of South Africa".

These pillars have been undermined by: the failure of MK to effectively disrupt the October municipal elections in 1988; the increasing loss of support for indiscriminate terror attacks against civilians; the expulsion of ANC MK cadres from Angola, and the refusal of other frontline states to accept them—except for Tanzania; the successful neutralising of key MK cells in South Africa by the security establishment and pressure by the Zambian Government to disarm MK members inside that country.

As a result, the ANC has had to increasingly rely on the fourth pillar, which emphasises the diplomatic or political dimension of the ANC's revolutionary strategy.

"Initially, the ANC responded cautiously to talks with South Africans, especially white non-Marxists", the report says.

"By 1987/88, the ANC had reationalised its talks with white South Africans, not necessarily sympathetic to its cause, as part of its 'united front' strategy".

The report says the recent trip by the 120 white South Africans to Lusaka, under the auspices of the Five Freedom Forum, gave an indication of the ANC's new strategy to defuse tension within MK.

The high profile publicity deliberately given to Heinrich Grosskopf (appointed head of protocol for the meeting) by the ANC, was indicative of a calculated strategy to give a human face to MK individuals, and more importantly, to elevate the importance of MK's military operations.

ANC Urges Coloreds, Indians To Boycott Elections
EA2507200589 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English
1930 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Text] Compatriots: Today, Monday, 24 July 1989, is the final day of the nomination of candidates to stand for the apartheid triracial elections on 6 September 1989. As is the apartheid tradition, millions of our people will be excluded from these elections. However, once more we are confident that our people will vote, not in the polling booths, but will vote in the streets with bullets, bombs and stones to ensure the total failure of this, yet another racist scheme by the apartheid regime to entrench the apartheid system. In this regard, our movement has issued an urgent call to the Colored and Indian community to boycott the triracial elections on 6 September. The call reads as follows:

To the Colored and Indian communities, the ANC [African National Congress] says: Boycott the sham, tricameral elections. Forward to people's power.

Five years have come and gone, and the stooges who went into the apartheid parliament stand stark naked in their fake promises. Apartheid remains. The central bodies of power remain in the hands of a small clique of whites. Our organizations and leaders are banned and restricted, the gun and the baton are the true symbols of apartheid democracy. Our living conditions continue to worsen. Prices, rents and service charges are rising every day. Our wages remain low. We do not have proper houses. The Group Areas Act stares us in the face. Our children continue to receive the same inferior apartheid education.

Down with the stooges, down with the Hendrickse's, down with the Rajbansi's. Five years have come and gone and the track record of the puppet, so-called MP's confirms what the people said at the very beginning, that there are stooges who would rest content with toy telephones, that they are money grabbers who, like the disgraced Rajbansi, only seek to fill their pockets with blood-money, that they are a cringing lot who, like the shame-faced Hendrickse, can only kneel and ask for mercy when the master cracks his whip. Whatever noises they made then, whatever noises they will make now cannot fool us. We do not want toy telephones, we do not want puppet leaders.

Five years of action against apartheid, 5 years of united mass action—these have been 5 years of proud and heroic struggle. In 1984, we said "no" to the tricameral farce. Since then we have taken to the streets in the Western Cape, Durban, in the schools, universities and factories to demand our rights and create a South Africa free of oppression and repression. Workers have built a

powerful democratic trade union movement, which continues to grow in the struggle against oppression and exploitation. Students have persevered in the struggle to create and defend democratic organs and to achieve people's education.

Communities have stood up for their right to low rents, better housing, and against the Group Areas Act. Local affairs structures were given a resounding "no" in last October's massive boycott. The people have acted in unity under the umbrella of their democratic organization. The demand for the release of the people's leaders and the unbanning of the people's organization, the ANC, resounds everywhere. Above all, more and more patriots have joined and fought in the ranks of the underground vanguard and the people's army, Umkhonto We Sizwe. Among them are outstanding national heroes of the caliber of Ibrahim Isma'il Ibrahim, Ashley Kriel, Robert and (Derek Macbride), (Lenny Naidoo), Ashley Forbes, (Vijay Ramlaykan) and many more. Because of their outstanding contributions the all-round struggle has risen to new heights.

Compatriots and fellow freedom fighters, the racists are in disarray. The white community has never been so divided. Many patriotic whites are searching for the only way out of the crisis of apartheid. They have come closer to the mass democratic movement.

Others still see their way through the blinkers of (?half-caste) and outdated ideas of the so-called herrenvolk. But, like Humpty-Dumpty, the laager has collapsed, never to be put together again. The ruling clique itself is in serious crisis. Its policies have been rejected by the overwhelming majority of the people. The bantustan system is crumbling. The so-called Great Indaba is as tiny as the dwarf who conceived of it.

The racists and their puppets have no solution to the problems facing our country. Within the corridors of power the racists are at each other's necks. They are fighting like eagles over a rotten carcass. Some are resigning. Others like P.W. Botha are being elbowed out in disgrace. They are in a state of confusion because of the struggle waged by the people. In Angola their war machine suffered a humiliating defeat. They have been forced to concede the independence of the people of Namibia. Resist as they might, they will have to pack their bags and depart. The balance of forces in our whole region has changed. The racists are on the retreat.

Do not assist them by joining the bodies of apartheid administration. Do not collaborate. Bury the tricameral parliament. Don't vote, don't. Organize and mobilize for a massive boycott of the 6 September triracial elections.

Using the experience of the 1984 tricameral and 1983 local affairs elections boycott campaign, build a powerful grassroots movement to ensure that none among our people vote in the sham elections reach out to all sectors of the community, the workers, students and youth,

women, religious bodies, teachers, doctors and other professionals. Apartheid affects every one of us. Let us register our rejection of the dummy parliament and assert our right to freedom and justice.

Use all means to spread the message of boycott—democratic newspapers and newsletters, leaflets, house-to-house campaigns. Form a powerful graffiti movement and paint the boycott call everywhere. Do not allow the puppets to campaign within the community where you stay. These sell-outs must be isolated and feel the wrath of the people. Do not allow the regime to block the boycott campaign by means of state of emergency restrictions. Defy the racist regulations and call for a massive boycott.

Dear compatriots and fellow freedom fighters, bury the tricameral sham, bury apartheid, bury white minority rule. The campaign against the tricameral parliament forms part of the overall struggle for national emancipation.

To boycott the September elections means to address the fundamental question of political power. It means challenging the white ruling clique on the issue of our basic rights. The people must govern. For us to ensure a massive boycott of the September elections and move further to bury the tricameral sham, we must:

One—Build people's organizations: We must build and strengthen our democratic structures and engage the people in action around their day-to-day demands.

Two—Strengthen the fighting unity of the workers. Unite your fellow working, exploited brothers and sisters under the leadership of the democratic movement. Join the militant action of the workers against the racist labor law and for a living wage.

Three—Fight the heresy of apartheid. This system has been declared a heresy, a crime against humanity. All Christians, Hindus and Muslims must come out unequivocally against this evil.

Four—Defy apartheid regulations. Join the campaign to defy racist regulations to remove us from our houses in so-called white areas, to further limit our rights in towns, under Conservative Party control, to restrict our leaders and organizations.

Five—Use all forms of struggle. You have a role to play in the people's war against apartheid. Join underground structures of the ANC and the people's army, Umkhonto We Sizwe. Those in (Sas Jalsena) and the Colored (?corps) should turn their weapons against the enemy of the people, the racist regime and its military and police commanders. Bury the tricameral sham. Bury apartheid. Bury white minority rule. Don't vote, don't.

'Don't Vote Calls' Not Illegal for Sep Election
MB2607165389 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] A specialist in media law believes that don't vote calls relating to the September elections, are not prohibited under the state of emergency. Carmel Rickard reports:

One section of the emergency regulations makes it an offense under the emergency to call for people not to vote in local authority or municipal elections. But the regulations make no reference to national general elections to parliament or any other kind of election. According to the lawyer, this means that don't vote calls, relating to the September election, are legal. However, he pointed out that the state authorities do have the power to proclaim a new regulation outlawing boycott calls if they should want to do so.

There is a widespread campaign to persuade people not to participate in the September election, particularly to the Indian and Coloured houses of parliament. But the legality of the campaign and publishing details about it has until now been in doubt.

Buthelezi Urges Inkatha To Commit to Struggle
ME2907132089 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Inkatha's president, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has hit out at members of his organization who are not totally committed to South Africa's black struggle. He says if they are not prepared to involve themselves fully in the struggle, they should get out.

He says people in the central committee of Inkatha should not be out to feather their nests, or for prestige. He says they must be committed to eradicating apartheid. He stressed that black unity is essential for South Africa.

Angola

Government 'Determined' To Pursue Peace Efforts *AB3007140089 Dakar PANA in English 1349 GMT 30 Jul 89*

[Text] Lagos, 30 July (NAN/PANA)—The Angolan Government is determined to continue its peace efforts in spite of "provocation by the rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement, which shot down an Angolan military plane 23 July, killing about 40 people, Angolan diplomatic source said Sunday [30 July] in Lagos. [quotation marks as received]

Reacting to the dowing of the aircraft, said to be carrying food to war-ravaged northern Angola, the source said that Luanda would remain faithful to its peace pledge made June in Gbadolite, Zaire, where some 20 African leaders met to mediate the protracted Angolan dispute.

According to the source, the Angolan Government would be represented at a follow-up meeting on Monday in Zaire to be chaired by Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko.

"It is in the interest of Jonas Savimbi and his U.S.-supported UNITA movement to seek peace," the source said, adding that the American Government would do well to cease propping up the Angolan rebels and "leave Africans to solve African problems."

Twenty African leaders, including Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, participated in Gbadolite peace talks, described as major breakthrough after they succeeded in bringing together the Luanda government and the UNITA rebels.

A cease-fire was reached, but was violated by UNITA's downing of Angolan plane.

Commenting on the latest developments, the director-general of Nigerian Institute of International Affairs Gabriel Olisanya, said the American factor must be properly addressed before solution could be found to the Angolan crisis.

Mozambique

Fifth Frelimo Congress Elects Central Committee *MB3007183689 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 30 Jul 89*

[Text] We are in the last stage of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Fifth Congress which has already elected the Central Committee. The new Central Committee is currently holding its first session.

According to the program, the Central Committee will elect the Frelimo Party Political Bureau, the Frelimo Party Central Committee Secretariat, and secretary and deputy secretary of the Control Committee.

We hope any time from now to get in touch with our correspondents at the Fourth Congress Hall to transmit in the national network the closing session. Hence, we call on our provincial stations to remain tuned to the national network.

'Animated' Debate Marks Session *MB3007185189 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 30 Jul 89*

[Text] The fifth congress of Mozambique's Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, which has been taking place in Maputo since Monday, is due to come to an end tonight.

The key policy papers have now been approved and news is now awaited of elections for the new Frelimo leadership. The Frelimo Party presidency is not in dispute, with current President Joaquim Chissano being the only candidate.

However, there is considerable interest in the composition of the new collective bodies of party leadership. These include the Central Committee, which will have several hundred members and which is in charge of policy making between now and the next congress, which should take place in 5 years time.

The bodies which run the party on a day-to-day basis—the Political Bureau and the Secretariat—are also subject to election. Their composition will be announced tonight after the results of the voting on the Central Committee.

Debates of the congress have been intense with many discussions running much longer than the scheduled time. Last night's debate was animated and did not end until almost 0700 (0500 GMT) o'clock in the morning.

The end of the congress will be marked tomorrow morning by a big parade in Maputo during which decorations will be awarded for outstanding service.

At the end of the marathon session of the Frelimo congress last night and this morning, the delegates approved and amended a set of economic and social directives for the next 5 years. The directives stress priority support for the peasant family and the cooperative sectors in agriculture.

The directives call for more effective support for agricultural cooperatives through specialized bodies to be created at district level.

State farms remain important, say the directives. But they should be oriented particularly toward production for export.

The document also refers to the country's war economy. It says that Mozambican industry should guarantee the production of goods that are indispensable for military logistics.

Congress Decisions Reported

MB3007195389 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1910 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Dispatch from correspondent Manuel Luciano in Maputo]

[Text] The Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party's new Central Committee has already been elected. However, the number of its members and its social composition have not been announced yet.

The outgoing Central Committee had 130 members. The election of the new Central Committee took the entire afternoon and it began its first session at a time set up for the closing session of the the Frelimo Party fifth congress.

In its first meeting, the Frelimo Party's new Central Committee is electing its secretariat, the Political Bureau, and the Control Committee.

It is believed that Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi and Deputy Secretary of Control Committee Raimundo Pachinuapa are among members who will make up the new Political Bureau.

Measures resulting from the congress and documents presented and discussed during the fifth congress, as well as speeches made by party and government leaders, presented the following decisions: to hold talks with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]; to restore peace in Mozambique and make the bandits cease their atrocities against the people; reaffirmation of socialism as a line of orientation, but not based on Marxism.

In the economic field, agriculture was redefined as the foundation and industry as a dynamic factor. Thus, it was decided to give greater emphasis to agriculture, according priority to family agriculture and agricultural cooperatives to increase food production and exports.

Other considerations made are as follows: to increase the workers's salary by 30 percent and to create new employment, particularly in the countryside. Health and housing will continue to be under state control. However, education has already been transferred to the private sector that will have to establish new schools.

In brief, these are the most important decisions made by the Frelimo Party Fifth Congress. The proceedings will conclude this evening.

New Political Bureau Named

MB3107125889 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
2045 GMT 30 Jul 89

[List of members of the Frelimo Party Central Committee Political Bureau elected at the Fourth Congress Hall in Maputo on 30 July—read by announcer]

[Text] Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Marcelino dos Santos, Alberto Joaquim Chipande, Armando Emilio Guebuza, Jorge Rebelo, Mariano de Araujo Matsinhe, Jacinto

Soares Veloso, Mario da Graca Machungo, Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi, Eduardo da Silva Nihia, Feliciano Salomao Gundana, and Rafael Benedito Maguni.

Central Committee Secretariat Named

MB3107131089 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
2048 GMT 30 Jul 89

[List of members of the Frelimo Party Central Committee Secretariat elected by the Fifth Frelimo Congress on 30 July—read by announcer]

[Text] Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Jorge Rebelo, Mario da Graca Machungo, Pascoal Mocumbi, Jose Oscar Monteiro, Julio Zamith Carrilho, Eduardo Arao, and Jose Luis Cabaco.

Control Committee Selected

MB3107131689 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
2216 GMT 30 Jul 89

[List of members of the Frelimo Party Central Committee Control Committee elected by the Fifth Frelimo Congress on 30 July—read by announcer]

[Text] Mariano de Araujo Matsinhe, Raimundo Domingos Pachinuapa, Felix Amane Mudzezela, Isabel Manuel Nkavandeka, Cristina Jeremias Tembo, Carlos Muca-reia, Eduardo Joaquim Mulembwe, Bernardo Moises Goi-Goi, (Mariamo Masequemo), Amelia (Franklin Parque Estauro), Romao Candido Gadaga, and Gertrudes Zeferino.

Central Committee Members Named

MB3107082089 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 31 Jul 89

[List of Frelimo Party Central Committee members elected at the fifth congress in Maputo on 30 July—announcer read]

[Text] Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Marcelino dos Santos, Alberto Joaquim Chipande, Armando Emilio Guebuza, Jorge Rebelo, Mariano de Araujo Matsinhe, Jacinto Soares Veloso, Mario da Graca Machungo, Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi, Eduardo da Silva Nihia, Feliciano Salra-faei Benedito Maguni, Jose Oscar Monteiro, Julio Zamith Carrilho, Eduardo Arao, Jose Luis Cabaco, Raimundo Domingos Pachinuapa, Sebastiao Marcos Mabote, Tome Eduardo, Oswaldo Assahel Tazama, Joaquim Joao Munhepe, Bonifacio Gruveta Massamba, Manuel Augusto dos Santos, Fernando Matavele, Armando Alexandre Panguene, Joao Americo Mpumo, Aurelio Benete Manave, Antonio Hama Thai, Manuel Jose Antonio, Teresa Amuli Nhalingue, Daniel Saul Mbanze, Sergio Vieira, Salesio Teodoro Nalyambipano, Pedro Gaivao Odallah, Joao Aleixo Malunga, Tobias Joaquim Dai, Graca Machel, Teresa Romao Tembo, Fernando dos Reis Ganhao, Tshokisso (Mulacho) Munhiwa, Alberto Sithole, Joao Baptista Cosme, Jose Gilion Michila, Solomone Machaque, Augusto Macamo, Angelo Azarias

Chichava, Cadmiel Filiano Muthemba, Guideon Ndobe, Felix Amane Mudzezela, Marina Pachinuapa, Lagos Henriques Lidimo, Antonio Correia Fernandes Sumbama, Assane Stambuli (Bunabidi), Monica Chitupila, Deolinda Guezimane, Matias Manuel Khapessa, Amour Zacarias Kupela, Jose Ajape Hussene (Chirorga), Damiao Francisco Lissimba, Domingos Fondo, Francisco Parafino Cachaco, Isabel Manuel Nkavandeka, Feliciano (Colinge Katambaral), Bernardo Avelino Magalhaes, Jose Correia Ganancio, Alberto (Mucaua) Langane, Adelino Cebo, Benjamim Maquina, Avelino Catava, Nicolau Artur Macoro, Hermegildo Mateus Infante, Albino (Uenene) Matsinhe, Rosalia Celestina Jose Lumbela, Nicolau Fernandes Zalimba, Jaime Blusa (Guipuala), Maria Jose Mucavele, Carlos Mucareia, Cardoso Namelevai Faquir Ami Chande, Cristina Jeremias Tembe, Alberto Manuel Saranda, Alberto Chizinga, Aguiar Zacarias Pene Nhamposse, Francisco Manuel, Francisco Manuel, Gabriel Mircao, Joaquim Manuel Guilundo, Julio Almoco N'chola, Lourenco Jose Marra, Lucas (Mussa Amisse), Martinho Niuaia, Jacob Jeremias Nyambir, Francisco de Assis Masquil.

Antonio Simbine, Francisco Joao Pateguana, Carlos Agostinho do Rosario, Raimundo Manuel Bila, Abel Ernesto Safrao, Adelino (Abissene) Silveira, Aguiar Real Mazula, Alberto Jose (Leguessene), Alberto dos Santos (Mkutumula), Alberto Naftal (Ngovene), Alcinda de Abreu, Alice Fokuissso (Vita), (Aldo Lucas Muecane), Anibal da Costa (Aquina), Antonio Jose (Sando), Antonio Januario, Anastacio Jose Nhantumbo, Augusto (Malacha Zulu), Antonio (Matone) Machava, Beatriz David Gaspar Cintura, Benedito (Simbe Linokokassa), Bernardo (Sombo) Constantino (Lindimba), Castigo Jose Correia Langa, Cristina (Suleimane Muiquila), Cecilia Rajabo, Daniel (Maqueia Kueiteia), Eugenio Numaio,

(Teones Ermelindo Leo Nihia), Eduardo Joaquim Mulembwe, Elias Manhope Sigauke, Francisco Macamo, Fernando Jorge, Fernando Ribeiro (Saia), Fernanda (Abdula Nomade), Henrique Tome (Gutura), Inacio Amadeu (Varrua), Ivone Viegas Mahumane Timane, Julio Auxilio (Liocha), Jose Maria, Jose Albino (Munjanje), Jose (Chirikajane), Jonas Cosme (Mtate), Jose (Tenesse Katruza), Jaime Teixeira Dias, Laurinda dos Anjos Kanji Simao, Lucilia Veronia Manjate, Luis Pedro (Namanjeu), Luis Mutanda Simango, Luis Njanje Antonio Canhema, Maria da Gloria Antonio (Sete), Matildo (Massicate), Manuel (Mgoma Nhamajabo), Marcos Adamo, (Mueque Jossua Uazima), Narciso Santos, Patrocinio Silva, Pedro Antonio (Mahela), (Ramadane) Antonio, Rodolfo Joao (Uerela), Salome Moiane, (Same-sone Joel Bila), Sebastiao (Dengo), (Teocle Uete Mbe-tho), Teotónio Fevereiro Santos dos Muchangos, Teodato Mondim da Silva Hunguana, Virginia da Silva Marrengula, Zacarias (Abiar Betula), and Zacarias (Machaleve Vuma).

Candidate Members Elected

MB3107094389 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0410 GMT 31 Jul 89

[List of Frelimo Party Central Committee candidate members elected at the Fifth Congress in Maputo on 30 July—announcer read]

[Text] (Abdul Reimane Abubacar Valgy), Abilio Chiconela Siteo, Alberto Tomas, Amelia Franklin, Bernardo (Cicasso), (Fife Malunga), Felesmino Charas, Felix Paulo (Mvaliua), Fortunato Matangala, Francisco (Zianje), Joao Coutinho Ferro, Jose Mateus Catupa, Julieta Maria da Costa, Manuel Jorge Tome, Paulino Macaringue, and (Jazarda Suleimane Assane Bora).

Ghana

Regional Official Denies BBC Starvation Reports
AB3007141689 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Excerpt] A symposium has been held at Zaare near Bolgatanga to educate the people on the government's economic recovery program, the rights of women under the interstate succession law, and the responsibility of parents toward their children.

The Upper East deputy regional secretary, Alhaji Hamidu Suleymana, denied recent BBC reports that there is starvation in the region. On the contrary, the markets are flooded with foodstuffs. Alhaji Suleymana said speculators and traders, who stockpiled foodstuffs in anticipation of higher prices, now have a problem of disposing of their stocks. He explained that the Upper East Region has experienced army worm invasions and floods during the past 3 years, and these have affected yields of a few peasant farmers. This, however, cannot be described as hunger and starvation. [passage omitted]

Ivory Coast

Communique Clarifies Status of Basilica
AB1907120689 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 19 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Various forms of information and rumors concerning the Notre-Dame-de-la-Paix [Our Lady of Peace] Basilica of Yamoussoukro have, of late, been circulating. And in order to provide objective information, the office of the Apostolic Pro-Nuncio, with the consent of the president's office, and after consulting the Bishops Conference of the Ivory Coast, issues the following communique:

The president of the Republic of the Ivory Coast, His Excellency Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny, was received in audience by the Holy Father on 14 April 1989. On that occasion he expressed to His Holiness his ardent desire to offer the Basilica and the 130-hectare plot of land surrounding it as a gift from his family to the Holy See as the entire property of the Vatican.

The Holy Father accepted the principle of the donation. He, however, demanded that the form of ownership and its management, as well as the pastoral status of the sanctuary, be studied by the Bishops Conference of the Ivory Coast.

The Bishops Conference examined the issue at the session held at Yopougon 20-25 June 1989. The bishops were in favor of a legal status that will provide a sound and lasting guarantee to the reservation of the Basilica for Catholic worship and for the spiritual well-being of the people. They also agreed on the principle of collaborating with the Holy See for the management of the sanctuary.

The Holy See fervently hopes that it will also be possible to carry out additional works in favor of the youth and the sick. The Bishops Conference expressed its readiness to cooperate with the Holy See to that end.

Nigeria

Symposium on Economy Halted; Soyinka Turned Back
AB3007193089 Paris AFP in English 1535 GMT
30 Jul 89

[Text] Lagos, July 30 (AFP)—Nigerian police have for the second time in six weeks stopped a conference on the government's economic austerity policies and turned back the 1986 Nobel literature laureate Wole Soyinka, expected to preside over it, press reports said here Sunday.

The conference, called Saturday in Abeokuta, about 100 kilometers (60 miles) north of here, was organized by the National Association of Seadogs (NAS), a clandestine group founded by Soyinka in the 1950's to fight against social vice.

It was banned because its organizers failed to get the necessary permit, police said.

The whereabouts of the national leader of NAS, Sina Mafe, was still unknown, Professor Soyinka told reporters immediately after he and other participants were barred from entering the venue of the conference.

Three of the country's most vocal government critics were arrested on June 17 after they tried to defy a police ban on a conference to discuss an alternative to the three-year-old structural adjustment program, a source recalled here.

Two of them were released immediately but the third, lawyer Gani Fawehinmi, is still being detained in Gashua, in the extreme north of the country, for what the security services describe as "security" reasons.

Government Freezes Ministry Commercial Accounts
AB2807124589 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] The Federal Government has directed that the accounts of any ministries, parastatals, and departments still being kept with commercial and merchant banks be frozen immediately. A statement issued today by the presidency stressed that as a result of the directive, withdrawal from such an account was prohibited until further notice. It would be recalled that Federal Government in May this year ordered all ministries, parastatals, and departments to withdraw their accounts from commercial and merchant banks and transfer them to the Central Bank.

Borno Governor Discusses Rising Crime Rate
AB2807182189 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Increasing criminal activities in Borno State have been attributed to the worsening economic crisis and the civil war in Chad. Briefing media executives on his 1-year anniversary in office, the governor, Colonel Abduran Mohammed, pointed out that the situation had brought about insecurity of life and property. He explained that during the period his administration had tackled the issue of refugees in the state at committee levels, while aliens arrested with arms were dealt with as criminals. Col Abduran Mohammed also announced that the government has set up a task force committee in each local government area to check malpractices in fertilizer distribution and to enable farmers to report back to government cases of misdeeds by fertilizer agents. [passage omitted]

On wheat production, the governor disclosed that more than 28 million naira has been realized from the 15 million naira invested on its production in the state. [passage omitted]

Journalists Union Appeals Restriction Order
AB2907115589 Lagos International Service
in English 0930 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] The Nigerian Union of Journalists has appealed to the National Electoral Commission to rescind its order that restricts the coverage of its activities. The national secretary of the union, Mr Jala Ogunseye, said in Lagos that there is no justification to limit the presence of reporters at the commission's headquarters. He said that the importance of the [words indistinct] commission was such that it must be accountable to the nation through the media on a day-to-day basis. Mr Ogunseye remarked that the measure was a dangerous attempt to prevent the mass media from performing its assigned role. The commission recently directed that journalists should call at its headquarters only once in a week.

Paper Urges Replacement of Military Governors
AB3007120289 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 30 Jul 89

[From the press review]

[Text] The NEW OUTLOOK has called for the replacement of military governors with sole administrators now. This, it argues, will insulate from partisan politics and will also be in line with government's gradual disengagement.

Paper Opposes Call for Civilians To Bear Arms
AB3007123089 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 30 Jul 89

[From the press review]

[Text] THE OBSERVER disagrees with the suggestion by Professor (Benjamin Ohabo) that Nigerians should be allowed to carry guns to stem military interventions in the acts of government. In its view, what should be utmost in our minds is how to work out the modalities of forming a government that is rooted in the will of the people. This, THE OBSERVER notes, is the only antidote to coups.

College Closed Following Violent Demonstrations
AB3007164389 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] In Benue State, the College of Agriculture in Yande, near Loko, has been ordered closed with immediate effect by Governor Fedelis Makka. According to the director of media affairs to the governor, Mr John Omanta, the closure would be for an indefinite period following violent demonstrations by students. It is reported that during the demonstrations on Thursday, [27 July] the students damaged three vehicles, while seven students were said to have been arrested.

Senegal

Diouf Lauds OAU Role in Tension With Mauritania
AB2807114089 Dakar PANA in English 1050 GMT
28 Jul 89

[Text] Dakar, 28 July (APS-SEN/PANA)—The government and people of Senegal will give utmost support and goodwill to the inter-African commission charged by the OAU to throw light on the conflict between Senegal and Mauritania, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf has said.

Senegal is happy with the establishment of the commission, which it had asked for since the bloody confrontation between the neighboring countries, the president told newsmen in Dakar on his return from Addis Ababa, where he attended the 25th OAU summit.

He said that the commission "in our view, conforms with a peaceful and durable solution" of the dispute, adding that Senegal would give every assistance to ensure that the commission worked in "the best conditions and within the shortest time".

Diouf praised the recent elections of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak as the new chairman of the OAU, saying that Cairo and Dakar enjoyed "excellent relations" and "President Hosni Mubarak is a man of conviction and courage."

President Diouf also expressed satisfaction with the timely election of a secretary general of the continental organization, contrary to the situations which had prevailed in the past when such elections confronted some difficulties.

"I deplore linguistic differences in the OAU", said the president, adding that at this level, decisions should be taken based on criteria other than languages, a reference to the Francophone-Anglophone dichotomy seen in former elections of officials of the OAU.

"There were two worthy candidates and Africa made a choice. We must support the elected (Salim Ahmed Salim) with all our support", he stated.

On the possibility of holding a world conference on Africa's external debt, Diouf recounted the various obstacles which have over the years militated against the meeting. Apart from French President Francois Mitterrand, all the other leaders of the industrialized countries oppose the move and prefer a case-by-case approach, he noted.

He, however, said he was "reasonably optimistic" because with the idea of a truly North-South dialogue launched recently, the tendency is increasing towards accepting that the conference be held to make some progress on the debt issue.

Rejects War With Mauritania

AB2907174089 Dakar PANA in French 1532 GMT
29 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Dakar, 29 Jul (APS-SEN/PANA)—"Our objective is not to seek war against Mauritania. One would have to be a madman to seek war in the world today, especially when one is in a Sahelian country." This was stated by President Abdou Diouf, secretary general of the Socialist Party of Senegal, which is holding its national council meeting to consider "the decentralization policy and the development of local government areas."

On the Senegal-Mauritania dispute, President Diouf pointed out that "the tragic events that followed the erroneous and wild statements on the Senegal-Mauritanian border and the continued deportation of black Mauritians to Senegal have made the Government of Senegal seek a solution to the root causes of the conflict."

The Senegalese head of state mentioned these problems to militants of the Socialist Party. Concerning the border between the two countries, President Diouf recalled the

8 December 1933 Decree of the French Republic (the colonial power), which established the boundaries between Senegal and Mauritania. [passage omitted]

President Diouf demanded that Mauritania, a member of the OAU whose charter it signed and ratified, respect the inviolability of the borders that existed at the time of independence, a principle that stems from line 7 of the preamble and from Articles 2 and 3 of the OAU Charter.

"Senegal is only asking that these provisions and principles be respected; nothing more, but nothing less," the head of state stressed adding: "We should therefore not be accused of questioning the border between our two countries."

Speaking about customary rights on plantations on the right bank of the river, President Diouf pointed out that "it is traditional that people along the borders of the two neighboring countries, who have customary rights of ownership over land situated in one another's country, should be allowed to continue to work on this land, and in case of conflict they should be compensated in accordance with the normal procedures that apply in cases of expropriation."

In this particular case, "Senegalese and Mauritanian nationals who, according to custom, have always farmed land on both sides of the river, have the same rights as [words indistinct]"

He also explained that "land ownership, in a foreign state, cannot be determined solely by the criteria of nationality."

On the question of banishment of black Mauritians, the Senegalese head of state pointed out that "there is an increased threat to peace and international security." He recalled that Senegal "is a land of democracy. Any violation of human rights is vigorously denounced here."

There has been strong consensus about this position, and any policy that affects human dignity is attacked, denounced, and condemned by the Senegalese people from all walks of life, President Diouf said, adding: "The deportations must stop, and the rights of these victims must be restored. They must be re-established in their places of origin in Mauritania."

Concluding this part of his statement, President Diouf affirmed that "Senegal will most efficiently and most loyally cooperate" with the inter-African mediating commission on the Senegal-Mauritania dispute. This commission is headed by the Egyptian head of state, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, current OAU chairman.

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